

VIRGINIA AND NEW YORK. We have commenced in this day's paper the exposi tion of Conway Robinson, Esq., an able and well known Jurist of this City, on the Controversy be-Virginia and New York. We are indebted it to the February No. of the Literary Month-Messenger, which will be ready for delivery or Wednesday, the 5th of Feb. We anticipate its publication, however, in that Periodical, on account of the great importance of the subject; its immediate connecon with the proceedings of the General Assembly: the great variety of information it contains, and the shifty with which it is put together and presented to the public. It is cool, argumentative, free from all passion, and draws some of the strongest arguments on our behalf, from the decisions of the tribunals of the non-slaveholding States. It places us on the vantage It confronts Governor Seward with the nghest Judges of his own State and of Pennsylvania. notes their decisions and dissipates to thin air the weak positions of the Governor of New York. The main pretence on which he places himself is utterly and completely prostrated by the decisions of their own

We recommend this article and the concluding part of the discussion to the calm and general consideration of the Public. We have not re-examined Mr. Robinson's authorities-It is scarcely necessary to test their correctness-as no man, who knows his character, can for one moment suspect him of mutilating or misrepre-We may say of him, what was senting the record. once said to the celebrated poet of Italy, "As for you, l'etrarch, your word is sufficient." We trust the Legislature of Virginia will soon speak

out upon this interesting subject. The Portsmouth Times quotes the R. Whig for its Virginia, without compensation to owners." These papers allude to the sudden discussions which grew out of the impulse of the Southampton Insurrection. That ecasion has completely passed away, with many of the feelings which it produced-particularly since the madcap fanatics of the North have dared to intrude their uppertment interference into the sanctity of our hearths and household Gods. But, even amid those feelings which were generated by the exciting events of that day wenever did go for any emancipation without compen-The Whig may have gone to that excess-But se uniformly stipulated for compensation-upon the broad ground, that no man can be deprived of his private property without adequate compensation.

The Nashville Banner does us equal injustice, when it makes us sanction a long series of propositions in some long-ago letter of Gen. Harrison, when we only approved of some of them. We have always maintained as well in 1817 on the question of roads and canals, as on Gen Harrison's views on slavery in 1836, and long before on a similar proposition,) that Congress could take no power by the consent of a few States. There is but one way, and that is provided by the instrument itself, for extending the jurisdiction of the General Government-that mode is by an amendment of the Constatution itself, in the mode it points out-according to the memerable doctrine of old George Clinton, when his casting vote against the first Bank of the 8.-Whatever may have been thought some years ago by any party of the expediency of granting this power, and of appropriating money or lands to the mancipation of slaves, we should hope, since the fanadisturb our rights and our peace, no man would be insome enough to give the General Government one inch of foothold upon the subject-In no branch of it-and not for a single doit of revenue. If General and not for a single doit of revenue. If General Whom much is given, and from whom much is expecman, and a patriot, that if elected President, he will go as far as Martin Van Buren, and veto any bill that may be passed upon the subject, we for one, will overlook all the past-and then rest the Presidential Election on other issues. Let him speak, and remove every doubt.

the following extract of a letter from one of the finest and most intelligent Republicans in Virginia. His past and present political positions are best defined in his own words: Extent of a letter from a gentleman in the country to a member of the

-, January 17, 1540.

ar says, Williams C. Rives will sustain the Harrisourg nomination. Can it be possible? Can the protege of Jefferson-the once almost idolized son of Virginia, be so lost, (to say the least) to consistency, as to e willing to unite with a party, with whom he professed, in what I would call his paimy days, to differ in every fundamental political sentiment? to advance the pretensions of a man, who, if Rives has heretofore been honest in his political professions, (about which I now much doubt,) has no one pedicical sentiment in uni-son with his own? Really, when I see the game played, which has been done by many Conservatives, who once professed to belong to the Jeffersonian school, I am alnost inclined to become an advocate for the Sub-Treasurv system; especially, since the Banks have in so short a period taken, a second time, the benefit of the insolvent debtor's oath; for, the suspension of their paying specie amounts to nothing less."

There cannot be a mistake about Mr. R.'s position we have seen an extract of a private letter from Charottesville, which leaves us not a loophole, on which to hang a doubt. We learn, too, that his representative in Congress is going for Harrison; though a few months since he pronounced him before the People of Louisa, to be an imtecile and a \_\_\_\_\_. Is there an error of the moon—that men are thus madly shooting from their legitimate spheres. Elect Mr. Rives to the Senate of the U.S. to-day; and before "these shoes are old," he proclaims from the house-tops, that he goes for Harrison. Yet men, who profess to be staunch friends of Martin Van Buren, talk of voting for him! Such, however, is not the staunch and immovable politician, who writes the above letter.]

Extract of a letter from Marshall county, Jan. 21. "Our friend, Mr. Scott, has returned safe and sound; and although the Whigs in his case have gained a victorr, it is by no means considered a very creditable one for, they well know, that we have a considerable maority in Marshall county. They may make much of it; for, we will give them a complete Waterloo defeat in

#### Scenes at Washington! Litract of a letter from Washington-

"FRIDAY NIGHT, 71 P. M. "Congress is literally doing no business at all. There is certainly a greater propensity in the present Congress to waste the public time, than I have ever seen manifested during my long residence in Washington. The presentatives are engaged still on the Aboition question. Mr. Bynum concluded his remarks today on that question. To-morrow will be again lost to he country, and I fear some months more; for, if all the members deliver themselves who are charged with speeches, it will be the last of March, before Abolition is aid upon the shelf .-- The sparring between Messrs. Clay and Walker is the cause of much conversation in the metropolis. Mr. Clay was rather at fault, and it is such to be regretted that he lets his passion get the better of his judgment in almost every debate he engages in of late years. Disappointed ambition has been his un; yet he will not admit, that he has had any ambition I am willing to give him credit now, for his want of ambition; for, notwithstanding all his long service for the Bank and Whig party, he has been tadely thrust aside to make room for a man of not one hith his telent or popularity. Mr. Walker hit him a hard knock or two, and stated if necessary he could hit him "elsewhere." Mr. Clay spoke of his age. My mind recurred to the scene between him and the venerable General S. Smith of Maryland, a few years back, when he contemptuously sneered at the old Patriot as an aged, tottering politician.—I am ejoiced he has been paid in the same Senate, in his own person, for his insult to the venerable Smith. Whether any thing will grow out of it, I cannot say; I presume not.—The Maine question is assuming some importance here, and you may not be surprised correspondence between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox. Gen Scott is in the city-I had the pleasure to see him in fine health to-day at the War Department. The General is a noble soldier. Mr. Henry A. Wise has been very unwell, but is now better. Mr. J. W. Jones is a very industrious Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means; and if he has a half a chance, he will push ousiness finely in the House. No Printer or Chaplain yet elected!"

"Saturday night, 64 P. M. "When I wrote you last night, I was in hopes there would have been no notice taken of the personalities in the House of Representatives of yesterday between two of the Members, as one of them had begged the pardon and indulgence of the House. Such scenes are disgraceful to our Representative Hall, and I hope to see the Press speak out on the subject. The whole day deday again has been consumed in useless, unprofitable debate. Mr. Bynum spoke nearly until 21 p. m.— W. C. Johnson of Mary land obtained the floor, and after speaking about half an hour, gave way for a motion to adjourn, which carried, and you may look out for a long speech from him! The Maine question excites much talk here; it is thought by some that Mr. Fox will be

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says, that Mr. Walker's speech is "a theme universal admiration and commendation. It is wor by of all the approbation that has been awarded to it y those who listened to its delivery.

as our Mr. A. S. stated with much modesty and naïveté in his place on Saturday. (See his explanation in the Proceedings.)

Mr. Smith of Isle of Wight has at length boldly proken ground upon the Bank Reform. We publish his propositions, for prospective restrictions, in the Saturday's proceedings of the House of Delegates .-We hail with pleasure the firm spirit in which they are conceived. We may not go so far with one or two of the features-we may go farther with others; but with modification of some and enlargements on other points, they will essentially contribute to the great Reform, which every citizen of every State ought to desire in the Banking system.

Calis of the People.

The friends of the Administration in Albemarle will hold a meeting at the Court House on Monday the 3d of February next, to appoint delegates to the Convention to be holden at Richmond on the 20th of February and for other purposes. A general attendance is re requested.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration is to be held in the Grand Jury Room at Lexington, Rockbridge County, on the first day of the February Court, to appoint Delegates to the State Convention which meets in Richmond on the 20th February next.

A meeting of the Republican Party was to be held A meeting of the Republican Party was to be held yesterday in the Court-house of Fauquier for the purthe approach of Capid's torch. Neither do they yield pose of appointing Delegates.

The Whigs too are at work-A meeting of the friends of Gen. Harrison in Fluvanna has been called for January court, to elect Delegates to represent them in the Whig Convention.—We are happy to see them cutting off Col. Payne from such a communion with them; authority; but both of them do us great injustice. We though we are sorry to see him go so far on the road ever "advocated the emancipation of all the slaves in with them, to vote for a Senator, who is a friend to Gen.

> "We learn by a letter from Richmond, dated the 21st that the prospect for the election of Mr. Rives to the Senate, was not favorable."-Alexandria Gazette. Favorable! No; how is he to be elected. We do

ot know who, if any, can be elected? But this we are pretty positive in saying, that Mr. Rives cannot. lo not speak at random upon this subject. Our own opinion has been, that it will be Judge Mason, or nobo Then, says a wag, "Nobody will beat Mason."-It may be, that there will be no Election at all; and that it will be again sent back to the People. This, we know. is the opinion of many of the weather-wise politicians. Nous verrons, however, in the course of the week. The "Charlottesville Republican" does in fact "do us

injustice," in supposing, that it was policy only which induced us to express good feelings for Mr. Lipscomb of Louisa. We are not very apt to bear malice in our composition-and if Mr. L. did express any very unkind feelings towards us, at the celebrated dinner, which was got up for the purpose of revolutionizing his county, we have long since forgotten and forgiven them .- We do not even bear any animosity towards the Editor of the Republican; who has lately exhibited very little disposition to "bear or forbear towards He is at least a very good fellow; and our only regret is, that such a man should have be- heary wisdom to counsel, and woman's warm, active come a victim to the purposes of others. We regret, that he came to Virginia a firm Democrat—but way of proving how fully I believe in the propriety and is probably destined to leave it a violent Whig. The efficacy of the above scheme, I hereby make a tender Editor will do us the justice to say, that there can be to any unmarried Clergyman of the church aforesaid, ties of the North have seized upon this subject to no "policy" in the expression of these feelings and re- residing in a non-slaveholding State, of two young grets-We assure him, that whatever indignation there female slaves, of whom his Majesty of Morocco himself is in our temperament, is principally reserved for those would not be ashained, and who would amply repay the

to the violence of their own passions. The Portsmouth Times (Whig) notices the report that "Mr. Rives is a supporter of Gen. Harrison"-and adds, "There has been some strong thunder wasted against Mr. Rives. The Enquirer has hurled its bolts We are indebted to a member of the Legislature for in vain. Conservatism and Reform have amalgamated, and their united forces will beat down the Destructives The election of Mr. Rives will lay the spirit of Van Burenism low enough in Virginia. That he will be elected, we have good prophecy in the storm which the

Enquirer anticipates to follow his success." "The election of Mr. Rives will lay the spirit of Van Burenism low in Virginia!" and yet there are men, proel remark in the Enquirer of the 11th inst., that ru- fessed friends of Mr. V. B., who insist upon voting for Mr. Rives. They may as well attempt to blend oil and water. But if our "prophecy be good" for any thing, Mr. Rives will not be elected.

We are requested to announce that WM. R. Bas KERVILLE will not be a candidate at the ensuing elect and assets thus appears to be £2,967,000, which, by the tion to represent the county of Mccklenburg in the next Legislature.

The Charlottesville Advocate (Whig) says truly, "Er long there will be but two parties. All now discover that they must either support or oppose the Administration

| Loudoun               | District—Complete Return for McCarty.   | Congress.<br>Powell. |  |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|--|
| Loudou                | 617                                     | 387                  |  |
| Fairfax,              |   | 18                   |  |
| Fauquie               | r, 86                                   | 316                  |  |
|                       | 1,033<br>721                            | 721                  |  |
| McCarty's<br>McIlhany | maj., 312<br>s majority for Senate, 301 |                      |  |

The Weather. Our oldest citizens say, that they have never seen such a spell of weather as we have witnessed for the last three weeks-alternately snowing and rainingfreezing and thawing. The rain of last week was very heavy, and the river rose 8 or 10 feet, covering the Dock -and even entering some of the cellars on Main st. It is now rapidly falling. The destruction of the boats has been very distressing—some say 300 have been lost.— We rather think that the number has been very much exaggerated. We saw, about a mile above the city, several of the large horse boats, and numbers of the smaller craft broken to pieces. The bridge at Car-tersville over the James river, and the tow-path canal bridge between Amherst and Campbell counties have been swept away. It will be seen by a notice in this day's paper, that Mrs. Mayo has advertised for proposals to contract for the rebuilding of her bridge, which has been so much mutilated by the ice. We are glad cretary on Thursday .- Hants Telegraph. to state that the report about Bosher's Dam having given away is incorrect.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER. As the progress of Abolitionism is a subject which has rown to be one of vital importance to every citizen of our own happy and peaceful Union—and as it behooves every good man to do what he can to avert the horrid consequences to which it too plainly tends, I hope you will pardon the trouble I now give you of reading, and the request I make of you to publish, the following ideas and suggestions:

Although I have reflected seriously, and for many rears on the subject, it has not been until recently, that I have thought I could divine the motives of those who work the abolition wires-for, I have long since come to the conclusion, that they have motives which impel them, and an end which they wish to attain. We err, when we call them fanatics. Fanaticism is a meteor which is always evanescent-It necessarily quickly consumes itself by the violence of its own fire and the speed of its own motion.

Were our slave population exclusively of the male sex, I am persuaded we should hear but little of the sympathy which our Northern brethren now so loudly proclaim for the unfortunate condition of Southern slaves. But an all-wise Providence has ordained, that the male part of creation should be irresistibly drawn to the weaker and softer sex by the silken cords of love We witness, unmoved, the fiercest contests between men: but let lovely woman feel the rough hand of oppression, and instantly our hearts leap to the rescue.-Even the cruel, hard-hearted Turk yields to this tender feeling. He will not see beauty in distress without an effort at relief. How often do we see him collecting hundreds under his wing, where he will suffer no rude hand to approach them—where he feeds, clothes, cher-ishes, nor suffers even the winds of Heaven to visit them oo roughly! Have we not too seen, even amongst us, unfeeling slave-drivers, men standing highest in political and social rank, yielding, in spite of education and prejudice, to this soft influence? Have we not seen them snatch the handsome negress from under the cowhide of the rough overseer, to make her all that Eve was to Adam And have not these men reaped the blessed fruits of this merciful disposition? It is true, men of less feeling have hissed and pointed the finger of scorn—have called them amalgamators and other ill names; yet who would not bear the growlings of an ill-natured, envious world, to secure a much affectionate bosom, on which he may be sure of finding a solace from all external does the cherished negress disquietudes? Cheerfully yield to her protector all that is required of her; nor does she, like too many high-born dames, thwart her lord at every turn, nor waste his substance in wicked extravagance. I am one of those, who think it wrong to search for a bad motive when a good one is professed and lies evidently on the surface. It is true, that every

if not their utter extermination. Yet, "Love will find its way,
"Where wolves would fear to stray."

How often do we find men uniting themselves to the

man acquainted with the slave population at the South knows that immediate emancipation would inevitably

lead to the slaughter of tens of thousands of the blacks,

Mr. Arthur Smith of the H. of D. was the owner of 32 one that these dear partners, together with a helpless the Register of the Land Office, responding to a resoluShares of Bank Stock—and adds, "some uncharitable family of children, will be by such an union reduced tion of the House of the 13th inst., requiring the Repeople will, we fear, suspect that the inquiry was insti- to misery, want, and sometimes even starvation! The gister "to furnish a statement, showing how many of- New Market in Shenandoah, asking a repeal of the act uted for the purpose of publishing to the world, at the circumstance that the degraded condition of women in public expense, the large amount of stock held by the mover in the swindling concerns!" (Very charitable in the Whig to make such an "uncharitable suggestion of the contract tion!")—The Staunton Spectator, by way of mending the matter, adds "Be easy, good friends! Mr. Smith is a bachelor, and there is no telling what delicate considerations may have influenced him."—A very delicate therefore, we may deprecate the mischiefs which would inuendo this, in the Spectator! But bachelor, we inevitably follow the success of Abelition designs, let fear, he will remain: until, as some friend hints, "this us, partakers of the same frail natures, do some justice Uncle Toby" may meet with some accomplished widow to the motives which influence Abolitionists to take so Wadman, who knowing his value may attempt to win deep an interest in their colored brethren at the South. him to herself. But all badinage apart, the whole mat- He, whose precepts they profess to follow, has command ter is a mistake. The Banks have confounded him of ed them to succor the distressed. Nor is it at all to be the Isle of Wight, with his namesake of Nansemond: wondered at, that they should, like other delegates misunderstand their instructions. It is a misfortune inseparable from our erring natures. Let us, therefore no longer rail without measure at the leading Aboli-tionists. Let us no more call them mad fanatics, who are endeavoring to deluge the fairest portion of our Union in blood. Let us no longer call them fit subjects for a madhouse and chains. Let us remember the fable of the "sun, the wind, and the traveller with his cloak. To be brief, my suggestion is, that we of the South shall annually select a tithe of our gentlest young female slaves, between fifteen and eighteen years of age, to be sent to the non-slaveholding States to the unmarried clergymen of the - Church, by them to be fitted for the proper discharge of such duies, as it is evidently the will of Providence they should discharge. I say to the unmarried, because I would not overtask those, who are already sufficiently tasked with the performance of domestic duties. Of the willingness of all to undertake so pious and

seful a duty I make no doubt; still we should not im-

ose too much even on willing natures. One of the

happy results which would grow out of this scheme, would no doubt be to furnish the colored pupils with happy homes for life. Our Northern sisters, under cold winter's icy influence, are proverbially chill, as the large number of those who discard Hymen from their list of duties most plainly evinces. Their hearts do that unquestioning obedience to those, who arrogate the proud title of lords of creation. There is still too much of the blood of their unbending Puritan ancestors flowing in their veins. It may be asked, as we Southerners claim instruction suggested above. Candour compels me to such a call. He was incapable, he hoped, of either answer, that our population, especially the young men, are a little of the rowdy cast, and might occasionally interrupt the good works of the pious philanthropists to whose charge the young coloured females are proosed to be entrusted. That this suggestion will at first be coldly received by the South-nay, that it will be violently opposed, especially by our hot-headed young men, who scorn the thought of being forced to compromise, I am fully prepared to expect. But as make no doubt of having the support of a large najority of those, who, like myself, are on the cold side of the grand climacteric, in behalf of my proposition, I tope the mature wisdom of the latter will prevail, and that our youth will acquiesce in a plan which promise fairly, peace and a restoration of harmony to our distracted country. Besides, although I am much opposed o the appearance of females on the dirty arena of politics, I think the present occasion is one which would excuse a departure from the good rule which excludes them. Feelingly alive as they always are to the im pulses of sympathy, they cannot behold unmoved the agony of distress which the misrepresentations of designing men have produced in the bosoms of their Northern sisters, nor will they refuse to lend their aid in working their relief. Upon their support, then, I calculate with much certainty. May I not, then, Mr. Editor, indulge a confident hope, that I have at length discovered a panacea which will heal our divisions? With

politicians who have figured in high public stations, "to whom much is given, and from whom much is expec-ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND. New York, January 23 .- By the Packet Ship Que bec, Capt. Hebard, we have a London paper of Saturday

evening, the 14th ult. (From the Shinning Garette. In last night's London Gazette we have the return of the quarterly weekly average of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England for the three months

from the 17th of September to the 10th inst. On comparing these returns with the twelve weeks from the 26th of August to the 12th November, it appears that the circulation is now £16,732,000 agains £17,235,000, being a decrease of 503,000; the deposits are £5,952,900 against 6,133,000, being also a decrease of £180,000, and making the total of the liabilities £22,684,000. The securities are £22,744,600, against £23,873,000, being a dimunition of £1,109,000. bullion is £2,887,000 against £2,545,000, which is an increase of £342,000, and making the total assets £25,651,000. The difference between the liabilities previous return, was £3,051,000, being a decrease, dur-

ng the last month, of £84,000.
We have not the returns at hand, but as memory erves us, the circulation of the Bank of England has now reached a lower point than at any period since the expansion subsequent to the passing of the Restriction

As there was notoriously no enhancement of the price of manufactured productions by undue speculation previous to the importation of corn, nor any disproportionate expansion of Bank paper, the whole amount of the decline in the value of that description of our products is exclusively attributable to that cause To measure the amount of the evil produced by the restrictive system by the difference in the price of food in this country compared with others, does not meet the question half way. The whole of the sacrifice in the value of our manufactured products, to correct the de rangement in the exchange with foreign countries must be added, which in the present instance, cannot be less than from 20 to 25 millions sterling.

(From the Times.)
The foreign exchanges are lower to-day, with the xception of Hamburgh, owing to the cessation of the raughts on Paris for the account of the Bank of England, which leaves the market, therefore, to the regular course of operations.
(From the London Gazette.)

Grain.—(Official Report.)—Average price of Grain for the week ending Dec. 6, 1830, is as follows: Wheat, 66s 3d; Barley, 40s 3d; Oats, 25s 8d; Rye, 38s 5d;

Beans, 44s 7; Pens, 43s 6d.

An expedition under the orders of Capt. Trotter, R. N., in which three Iron Steamers are to be engaged, is we understand about to be fitted out, to proceed Niger. The precise object of this expedition we have not learned; but we presume it is to explore further .-Capt. Trotter had an interview with the Colonial Se

#### VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Saturday, Jan. 25, 1840. A communication was received from the Senate stating that they had passed the bill "concerning levies for building of bridges and causeways," with a new section by way of amendment. (It provides, that it shall be lawful for the county court, whenever it shall deem it necessary and proper, to cause any road or any part thereof adjoining any town or village in the said county to be widened, so as the width shall not exceed 60 feet, and the length thereof, contiguous to the to vn &c., 800 yards-and in order to widen the road, the same means shall be adopted that are necessary to open a new road; provided, that no garden, orchard, vard or enrilage shall be condemned for the uses aforesaid; and no order shall be made to widen a road, unless the majority of the acting justices be present.) Mr. Satril of I. of W. spoke in behalf of the amendment; and on Mr. Broaddus's motion, it was laid upon the table.

Messrs. Venable, Jackson of W., Wilson, and

owell, presented reports from Committees. Mr. JACKSON of Wood laid before the House a value ble table of Circuit Courts of Law and Chancery fo the year, ending the 30th of August last-which he oped would be printed for the use of the House .-The order was accordingly made for this purpose. (The following is a summary of the whole table Judgments at law

nterlocutory decrees Final decrees

Total decisions from which appeals may ? 15,264 be had Number of appeals allowed 133 81 cases decided 54 Excess

Being a little over nine-tenths of one per cent. of the otal decisions in the Circuit Courts. Pending in the Court of Appeals at Richmond 446 at Lewisburg, not stated. n the Richmond circuit, the number of days Judge

the commissions to be allowed commissioners appointed by the chancery courts for the sale of real and personal and referring to the compensation of the Judiciary. estate, in order that the compensation throughout the State may be uniform. (The House had originally con- providing "that they should be paid for out of their sacurred in the report.)-Mr. Powell advocated the reconsideration at some length. Mr. GREGORY opposed it. were rejected. Mr. Stephenson participated in the discussion. On

into stock, and for other purposes, "-which was read the July term, if not laid or completed at their June the let and 2d times, and committed.

The R. Whig notices the reports from the Banks, that objects of their affection when the chances are ten to The Sprakes submitted to the House a Report from Petitions were presented-By Mr. McMillay, from ficers and soldiers have received military warrants, for incorporating that town, and the passage of another services in the Revolution; besides those included in which accompanies this petition.—By Mr. Hearth, from services in the Revolution; besides the the statement of the Register, hearing date 16th Dec., sundry citizens of Frince George for Precinct Elec. 1834; also how many officers have received their war-tions.—By Mr. Easking, from the Trustees of the Lew 1834; also how many officers have received their warrante, and what portion was received, prior to the year 1754, and what number of them were in the continent. Literary Fund.—By Mr. Smith of M. & J. from citiand paid to each class." whole number of persons, for whose military services a Proclamation of a former Governor of this Common warrants have issued to the 24th January, 1840, inclusive, at 6491-Officers for whose services land military from justice, or to have refunded a sum of money ex warrants have heretofore issued, 1532, of whom the officers of the Continental line are 1030-Officers for whose services warrants issued prior to the close of the year 1784, was \$18—and the quantity of land received by \$18 officers prior to the close of the year 1784, was 3.074,098 2-3 acres—The table of Generals, Colonels, &c., &c., shows 1,329,795 acres of land paid. Mr. SMITH of I. of W. submitted the following re

"Resolutions intended to be offered as a substitute for the Resolutions reported by the Committee on Banks: "1. Resolved, That the several banks of this Com monwealth which suspended specie payments in Octo- and at the request of his friends, John Wills of the ber last adopted that measure under the influence of a same county. most unjustifiable panic, and without making any efforf to meet their engagements.

"2. Resulted, That in the opinion of this Committee the solvency of the said Banks is free from any rational doubt, nor is there any reason to believe, that the value of their stock is materially impaired.

43. Resolved, That on the immediate resumption of specie payments by the said Banks, provisions ought to be made by law for relieving them from the penalties and forfeiture heretofore incurred, under such conditions and restrictions as may in future confine their operations within narrower limits.'

On Mr. Sairu's motion, these Resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. On presenting them, he remarked, that he had seen in the reports from the Banks, that he had been reported as owning several shares of Bank stock—and that he thought it proper to correct the mistake. He was prompted to make the correction, lest some persons might suppose that he had called for the information from the Banks, in relation to the stock owned by members, from a desire to show the world that he was in possession of so to be a hospitable people, why I do not invite the sym-pathizers to come amongst us and carry on the plan of a wish to show peculiar disinterestedness in making feeling; and besides it was not correct; for, he owned no bank stock; because his pecuniary situation was not such, as to enable him to purchase stock. He owned no such stock as had been reported, unless some generous individual had without his knowledge, assigned him so much stock; a generosity, which he had no right to expect, and which he certainly should not decline But the fact was, he had no doubt the mistake had arisen from the officers of the Banks confounding him with some other person of his name. The name of Smith was one of the most common ones in the Anglo-Saxon language; and Mr. S. remarked, that he was acquainted with a gentleman in Nansemond county, of election. the name of Arthur Smith, who was in circumstances to justify the purchase of Bank stock. He had no doubt, that he was the gentleman with whom he had had the hotor of being confounded.

Mr. Smith submitted the following resolutions

Resolved, That it is expedient to modify the charters of the Barks of this Commonwealth which have, or may hereafter forfeit them by a suspension of speci payments in the following particulars, to wit: 1. No Bank shall issue or put into circulation, any ond, note, draft or other evidence of debt which is not payable on demand.

2. Whenever the cash liabilities of a Bank, (including onds, notes or other evidences of debt in circulation, and deposites,) shall exceed three times the amount of their specie on hand, held to pay the demands against it, there shall be a regular and gradual reduction of its abilities by curtailment or otherwise, until its specie aforesaid shall bear to its said cash liabilities a greater proportion than one third.

day of After the shall be discounted by a Bank, for, or loan made to an individual or company, who shall have been more than one year preceding continually indebted to it.

4. A report of the amount of the cash liabilities of a Bank, and of its specie on hand, shall be published once in every two months, in at least two newspapers, if so many published in the county in which the principal bank, or that having the greatest amount of capial, is located.

5. No dividends shall be made by a Bank which has uspended specie payments, until seven months after it shall have resumed.

6. Bank notes in circulation on being presented, and payment thereof refused, shall be endorsed by some of-ficer of the Bank, and thereafter shall carry interest at he rate of 6 per cent. per annum, until paid.

7. In the event of a suspension of specie payments by a Bank and a resumption thereof within 30 days, and a bona fide continuance of the same, for 6 months thereafter, no forfeiture of its charter shall be incurred. S. In the event of the suspension of specie payments by any principal Bank or any branch Bank thereof, that Bank or branch only which shall have suspended, shall be liable to a forfeiture of its charter, and the principal Bank, if it shall have suspended, shall be ransferred to that branch having the greatest amount of capital which shall have continued to pay its debts

n specie on demand. That no bill of exchange, note, draft, or other evidence of debt shall be discounted by a Bank, un-less the payer be a resident of this State, carrying on mainess within the limits of the same

10. That no note, the amount of which is not a muliple of the lowest sum for which a Bank may lawfully ssue its notes, shall be issued by Banks, under the sum or denomination of fifty dollars.

On Mr. SMITH's motion, these resolutions were laid ipon the table and ordered to be printed. The following engrossed bills were read a 3d time and passed, viz: a bill "amending the charter of the

Wheeling Fire and Marine Insurance Company"-and and Stanger-48. bill "Concerning the reward for killing wolves in the counties of Londoun and Fauquier."

Mr. Venable moved that the bill "concerning the of Hampshire, Lee, Banks, Taylor of M. & M., Clay-

day next .- Mr. SMITH of I. of W. objected to the day, cause it was a subject which might take up some time and the election of Senator on the next day (Wednesday) might interfere with the discussion of the bill.— He himself would suggest Monday, the 3d February but after further conversation, Mr. Smith proposed Friday, the 31st inst., to which the House agreed. PETITIONS.
Petitions were presented—By Mr. Powell, from sun-

dry citizens of Fairfax, to lay off and incorporate the town of Dranesville-also, from sundry citizens of the of C. & W., Broadus, Wilson, Whitworth, Crafford, same county, praying a change of tolls on the Little Roane, Powell, Payne, Howell, Hale, Baker, Byrd. River Turnpike Road-By Mr. RAMEY, from sundry citizens of Loudoun, praying the passage of a special road law for that county-By Mr. Goode, a remontrance in behalf of the heirs and next of kin of Martin Dawson, dec'd, against the petition of the Literary Fund and the Executors of Dawson.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee of Agri culture. &c., was instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws in relation to the inspection and branding of flour.

A Message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Tod, returning the resolution for proceeding to the Election of a Governor, changing the day of election from the 5th to the 1st. But as the amendment did not change the day of the week, and the resolution as amended ran "Wednesday the 1st"-the House disa-

A report from the Committeee of Finance was taken up. One resolution declared it inexpedient to amend so much of the law which provides for the payment of poor rates on or before the 1st of November, in every year, as to require the Sheriffs or other collectors to make payment, on or before the 15th September-And the 2d resolution declares it inexpedient to allow the Clerks of this Commonwealth, until 1st of July to put heir fees into the hands of the Sheriff, instead of the time now allowed by law. Both these resolutions were agreed to by the House.

The House transacted a great deal of other busines in the preliminary stages, in the course of the Session.
On Mr. HUNTER's motion, the House adjourned. Monday, Jan. 27.

On Mr. Ramer's motion, leave was given to the Committee of Propositions, &c., to send for persons and pa pers, touching the consideration of the petition of Abi gail Mayo, praying an increase of tolls of Mayo's Bridge across James river at the city of Richmond.
On Mr. Wade's motion, the Committee of Roads, &c. was instructed to enquire into the expediency o anthorizing John Whitaker to build a toll bridge across

Peak creek in the county of Pulaski. On Mr. ERSKINE's motion, the Committee of Proposi tions, &c were instructed to enquire into the expediency of more effectually preventing the killing of sheep by

dogs. On Mr. Revnor. Ds' motion, leave was given to bring in a bill to incorporate the town of Terra Salis in Ka nawha.

Mr. RATCLIFFE submitted the following resolution "Resolved, That the Committee of Courts of Justice n the Richmond circuit, the number of days Judge be instructed to inquire into the propriety of furnishing Nicholas is in session is 192—The next highest number of the several Judges of this Commonwealth, with Robinber is in Judge Daniel's circuit, 107.)

Mr. Powell rose to move a reconsideration of a Report of the Committee of Courts of Justice, which had declared it inexpedient to enact a law regulating of their Judicial duties."—Mr. R. supported his resolution in some strong remarks, showing the importance

Mr. Stephessos moved to amend the resolution, by Both the amendment and original resolution laries."

On Mr. RIDLEY's motion, the Committee for Courts taking the question, the House agreed to reconsider, by of Justice were instructed to enquire into the expediena vote of 145 to 41—and on Mr. Powell's motion, the resolution was then laid upon the table by a consideraresolution was then laid upon the table by a consideraannual meetings in July, instead of the month of June, ble majority.

Mr. Seymour called up the bill "To convert the loan of \$150,000 to the Winchester and Potomac Company authorizing the County Courts to lay their levies at

terary Institution .- By Mr. Coxx, from the citizens of al line; also the number of Generals, Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Chaplains and Surgeons, and the quantity of and paid to each class." The Register reports the Winchester, praying to be allowed the reward made in wealth for the apprehension of negro John, a fugitive pended by him in his apprehension.

On Mr. VENABLE's motion, the hour of meeting was

Sth Circuit, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Daniel, Esq.

Mr. Flood then nominated Daniel A. Wilson of

Buckingham. Mr. Lee nominated William Daniel, jr. of Campbell. Mr. Fox, John B. Dabney of Campbell. Mr. Toler nominated Charles L. Mosby of Campbell-

The nomination of Mr. Wilson was supported by Messrs. McMillan, Goode and Wood. Mr. Dabney's nomination was seconded by Messrs Fontaine and Tunstall.

On calling the roll, the votes were as follows: For Mr. Daniel .- Messrs. Carpenter, Stuart, 1 ridge, Mitchell, Hannah, Cox, Powell, Howell, Baker King, Carroll, Clarke of Halifax, Allen of Hampshire Lee, Armstrong, Lipscomb, Banks, Taylor of M. & M. Clayton, Wade of M. & P., Myers of Morgan, Hudnall, Fitzgerald, Hiden, Aleshire, Carroll, Heath, Rat cliffe, Sturm, Snyder, Smith of Rockingham, Shipman, Quillen, Conn, Bare, Ridley, Fitzhugh, Clarke of S.

Prince, Goodson-40. For Mr. Dabney .- Messrs. Cabell, M'Cue, Burwell of B., Myers of B., Fox, Corbin, Marshall, Scott, Alderson, Wade of F., Smith of G., Erskine, Taylor of H., Seymour, M'Rae, Hamlett, Worthington, Fontaine, Lawson, Beard, Ramey, Caldwell, Hodges, Massie, Watts, Etheridge, Yerby, M'Connell, Staples, May, Tunstall, Keen, Tallman, Venable, Roberts, Walden Robertson, Leyburn, Crutchfield, Jackson of Wood-

For Mr. Wilson .- Mossrs. Gilmer, (Speaker,) Bayly, Cropper, Wood, M Millan, Kyle, Flood, Thornburg, Cardwell, Burwell of C. & W., Broadus, Wilson, Whitworth, Crafford, Roane, Payne, Hale, Byrd, Butts, Wright, Ewing, Orgain, Smith of M. & J., Baskerville, Goode, Evans, Chapman, Allyn of N. B., Hiner, Michaux, Smith of Russell, Griever, Spotts, Walker-34. For Mr. Mosby .- Messrs. Southall, Hunter, Toler,

Coleman, Gibson, Gregory, Kennedy, Reynolds, Tayloe of L. & R., Harrison, Stephenson, Stanger-12. Mr. FLOOD reported from the joint Committee to count the votes of the two Houses, that Wm. Daniel had 56, J. B. Dabney 45, Daniel A. Wilson 39, and Charles L. Mosby 17-necessary to a choice 79. No

Mr. Mosby being dropt by the rule of the House, the roll was called a 2d time, and resulted as follows: For Mr. Dubney.—Messrs. Southall, Cabell, M'Cue, Burwell of Bedford, Myers of Berkeley, Toler, Fox, Corbin, Coleman, Marshall, Scott, Alderson, Wade of Franklin, Smith of Gloucester, Erskine, Taylor of Haifax, Gibson, Seymour, M'Rae, Hamlett, Worthington, Kennedy, Tayloe of King George, Fontaine, Tayloe of & R., Lawson, Beard, Ramey, Harrison, Caldwell, Hodges, Massie, Watts, Etheridge, Yerby, M'Connell. Staples, May, Tunstall, Keen, Tallman, Venable, Roberts, Walden, Robertson, Leyburn, Crutchfield, Ste

phenson, Jackson of Wood-49. For Mr. Daniel.-Messrs. Carpenter, Stuart, Lockidge, Mitchell, Hannah, Cox, Powell, Baker, King, Carroll, Clarke of Halifax, Allen of Hampshire, Lee. Armstrong, Lipscomb, Banks, Taylor of M & M., Clayton, Wade of Montgomery & Pulaski, Myers of Mor gan, Hudnall, Fitzgerald, Hiden, Aleshire, Carroll. Heath, Ratcliffe, Sturm, Snyder, Smith of R., Shipman, Quillen, Conn, Bare, Ridley, Fitzhugh, Clarke of Surry, Prince, Goodson-39. For Mr. Wilson .- Messrs. Gilmer, (Speaker,) Bayly

Cropper, Wood, Hunter, M'Millan, Kyle, Flood Thornburg, Cardwell, Burwell of C. & W., Broadus Wilson, Whitworth, Crafford, Roane, Payne, Howell, Hale, Byrd, Butts, Gregory, Reynolds, Wright, Ewing, Orgain, Smith of M. & J., Baskerville, Goode, Evans, Chapman, Allyn of N. B., Hiner, Michaux, Smith of R., Griever, Spotts, Walker, Stanger—39. Mr. Floor reported from the Joint Committee to count the votes, that J. B. Dabney had 60 votes, W. Daniel M. D. A. Wilson 42-necessary to a choice 80

No election. Mr. Wilson being dropped by the rule, Mr. CHAP-MAN re-nominated him-in which interpretation of the rule, the Speaker concurring with the acquiescence of the House, the roll was called a 3d time, and it resulted as follows:

For Mr. Dabney .- Messrs. Cabell, M'Cue, Lockridge, Burwell of Bedford, Mitchell, Myers of B., Toer. Fox. Corbin, Coleman, Marshall, Scott, Alderson Wade of Franklin, Smith of Gloucester, Carroll, Erstine, Public with Tickets in all Lotteries under their management kine, Taylor of H., Gibson, Seymour, M'Rae, Hamlett, Worthington, Knenedy, Tayloe of King George, Fontaine, Tayloe of L. & R., Lawson, Beard, Ramey, Harrison, Caldwell, Hodges, Massie, Watts, Ethe ridge, Yerby, M'Connell, Staples, May, Tunstall, Keen, Tallman, Venable, Roberts, Walden, Robertson, Ley-burn, Crutchfield, Stephenson, and Jackson of Wood

For Mr. Wilson.-Messrs. Gilmer, (Speaker,) Bayly, Cropper, Southall, Wood, Hunter, M'Millan, Kyle Flood, Thornburg, Cardwell, Burwell of C. & W., Broadus, Wilson, Whitworth, Crafford, Roane, Payne, Howell, Hale, Byrd, Butts, Armstrong, Gregory, Reynolds, Wright, Ewing, Lipscomb, Orgain, Smith o M. & J., Baskerville, Goode, Evans, Chapman, Wade of M. & P., Myers of Morgan, Allyn of Norfolk Bo rough, Hiner, Michaux, Snyder, Smith of R., Quillen, Conn, Griever, Ridley, Clarke of S., Spotts, Walker,

For Mr. Daniel .- Messrs. Carpenter, Stuart, Han Banks' should be made the order of the day for Tues- ton, Hudnall, Fitzgerald, Hiden, Aleshire, Carroll Heath, Ratcliffe, Sturm, Smith of Rockingham, Shipman, Bare, Fitzhugh, Prince, and Goodson-28. Mr Froon from the Joint Committee reported Wilson 61, Dabney 61, Daniel 36-necessary to a thoice 80.—No Election.

Mr. Daniel being dropped by the rule of the House

the roll was called the 4th time, as follows: For Mr. Wilson-Messrs. Gilmer, (Speaker,) Bayly Cropper, Carpenter, Wood, Hunter, Hannah, McMil-

lan, Kyle, Flood, Thornburg, Cardwell, Cox, Burwel King, Carroll, Butts, Allen of H., Lee, Armstrong, Gregory, Reynolds, Wright, Lipscomb, Orgain, Banks Taylor of M. & M., Smith of M. & J. Baskerville, Goode, Clayton, Chapman, Wade of M. & P., Myers of M. Allyn of N. B., Hudnall, Fitzgerald, Hiden, Aleshire, Hiner, Michaux, Carroll, Heath, Ratcliffe

Joint vote, Wilson 92, Dabney 63-Necessary to choice 78-So Daniel A. Wilson is elected Judge. On motion of Mr. TAYLOR of Halifax, the House ad-

Deaths.

Died, on the 16th inst., in this City, Blair, infant son of the late Capt. Blair Bolling, aged 20 months.

Died, at the residence of his father, in Chesterfield County, Va., on Triday, the 17th of January, 1840, in the 33rd year of his age, NATHANIEL J. ROPER, after a lingering pulmonary disease, which he bore with christian fortitude for more than 18 months, leaving in affectionate father and mother, sister and two brothers, an exensive circle of friends and relations, to bemoan an irreparable

"The Lord who gave, hath taken away,

Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Died, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, at Thompsonville, Miss Sarah A. Ficklers, daughter of Geo. Ficklen, of Culpeper. Few have left this earthly tenement more to be lumented than this young lady; for none possessed more amiable qualities, or enjoyed a more pious heart. Indeed, I consider the parents and friends have much to console them, knowing that she lived as she died a christian, and she is now at rest, reaping and enjoying that he venly felicity, that awaits the righteous—she is delivered from the cares, temptations and vicissitudes that attend this life. Yet, with all these consoling reflections, there is a void in the circle of her acquaintances; her parents have lost a dutiful and obedient child, and her friends have lost an amiable and intelligent associate, that no power on earth, no, no human being can fill; hence,

"Who can the soft and tender anguish suell,"

"Who can the soft and tender anguish quell, When we know she has breathed her last farwell."

TO CONTRACTORS.—The subscriber intending forthwith to To CONTRACTORS.—The subscriber intending forthwith to rebuild the Bridge over James River, between the City of Richmond and town of Manchester, recently destroyed by the ice, vishes to receive proposals for building the same. The proposals o be accompanied by a plan of the Bridge, with specification as o the price of the wood-work, and the stone piers—or separate proposals for either the wood or stone-work.

A. MAYO. 83-2t

TO THE PUBLIC.—I have read in the Richmond Whig of the TO THE PUBLIC.—I have read in the Richmond Whig of the 24th ult., a notice, purporting to be a revocation, by Mr. Picquet, of the powers conferred on me by Mr. John P. Dumas, trustee for the creditors of James Swan, deceased, in whom the lands which were of the said James Swan have been vested by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Virginia of the 15th March, 1838. On this notice I have only to say:

That my authority is from Mr. John Peter Dumas alone. Now under these circumstances, I deny and I shall continue to deny, until I shall be better informed on the subject, all power and authority of Mr. A. F. Picquet to revoke my powers as far as Mr. Dunas has a right to revoke them. And I do hereby notify the public, and cantion all persons, not to purchase any of the lands vested by the Legislature in said Dumas under the pretended powers of Mr. Picquet, nor to enter into contracts in relation to the business of said agency, without my authority.

Philodolobic for \$1840.

JN. D'HOMERQUE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1840.

### MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Drawn Nos. in Va. Weitsburg Lottery, No. 1, drawn Jan. 25. awn Nos. in Va. Weitsburg rankery, 503 4 62 66 18. 42 43 63 23 59 39 5 50 56 68 34 62 66 18. 63—1t

Jan 28

HOYT'S Lottery and Exchange Office,

850,000!---850,000!!---\$50,000!!! THE 25d of February FIFTY THOUSAND BOLLARS with be drawn, and Hoyt being the only one who sells such prizes, your orders must be directed to him. Hoyt is licensed by the State authorities to sell tickets in all Lotteries, and the following scheme peing his facorite, he presents it for your consideration, soliciting cour orders without delay.

rders without delay.
Captrol Paizes, \$50,000—\$20,000.
Lottery authorized by the State of Maryland

Lottery authorized by the State of Maryland.

Class No. 3, for 1840.

D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers.

14 Drawn Nos. in each package of 25 Tickets.

Grand Scheme:—1 Splendid Prize of \$59,000, 1 do. 20,000, 1 Prize of 6,000, 1 do. 20,000, 2 do. 1,259, 5 do. 20,000, 27 do. 150, &c., &c., &c., Tickets only \$10—linives \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets

Do. 25 Half do. 55

Do. 26 Quarter do. 32.59

§27 Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Scheme, will receive the most prompt attention by addressing

w addres D. M. HOYT.

183-tf 1 BIGGER'S Exchange and Lottery Office.

Drawn Nos. of the Real Estate Lottery. No 1-drawn Decem Drawn Nos. of the Real Estate Lottery. No 1—drawn December 31st, 1839, at New Orleans.

46 2 18 11 C3 28 32 13 55 59 39 68.
Those Trickets with the following numbers are entitled to prizes: 1st and 24—Nos 2 46, or 11 18, the 3d and 4th drawn, 3 shares stock in the Gas Light and Banking Company.

4th and 5th—11 63, 5 and 64 28 63, 6 and 67 28 52, 7 and 8; 12 52 or 8 and 9, 13 55, each, four tickets in the 2d Class.

9th and 16th—50 55, or 10 and and 12, 39 59, two shares stock in the Gas Light and Banking Company.

11th and 18th—39 68, one share in the Ocean Insurance Company.

Those tickets with the 1 and 3, 2 and 5, 3 and 6, 4 and 7, 5 and 8, and 9, 7 and 10, each three tickets in the 2d Class. All others of the drawn Nos, and not enumerated above, are blanks.

# Grand Real Estate Lottery.

On the plan of Blanks and Prizes!

100,000 Tickets—10,000 Prizes—amounting to \$2,000,000!

uisiana Real Estate Lottery, Class 2—the drawing to commence on the 6th of January, 1840.

The Drawing expected to terminate in April.

The Diawing expected to terminate in April.

Mode of Drawing.

The numbers from 1 to 100,000 Tickets will be placed in one wheel, and the same number of Blanks and Prizes in another.—
To every number drawn from one wheel, a ticket from the Blank and Prize wheel will be drawn, until all are drawn.

1 prize (the Verandah and Ground) valued at I do do St. Charles' Theatre and ground do do I do do St. Charles' Arcade, Building, Baths and 150,000 I do do 18 Building Lots, valued at do do 16 do do do l do do 4 story Brick Store, do l do do 15 Building Lots, do 16 do do 2 story Dwelling Hous do do 9 Building Lots, l do do 14 do l do do 16 do l do do 16 do 2 story Building,

And many other prizes—consisting of valuable Buildings, Stocks, and Lots, all situated in New Orleans. Tickets \$20,-no Shares.

## \$50,000 Capital,

\$20,000 & \$6,000 D. S. GREGORY & Co., Managers. Town Hall Lottery of Maryland, Class No. 3, to be drawn at attimore, February 22d, 1840.

78 Numbers—14 drawn ballots.

78 Numbers—14 drawn ballots.

Grant Capitals:—1 splended Prize of \$39,999, 1 do 29,999, 1
Prize of 6,999, 1 do 3,859, 5 Prizes of 2,999, 5 do 1,599, 5 do 1,259
5 do 1,299, 49 do 599, 59 do 299, 259 do 159, &c., &c., &c.

Tickets only \$19—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50
Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets \$130
Do do 29 Half do 65
Do do 29 Half do 65
Tickets in the above and in all lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co., constantly for sale. All orders meet the most prompt attention, and the grand prizes can be had by addressing ThO B. BIGGER,
Jan 28 [83—tf] Rickmood, Fig.

[83-tf] Stratton's Office. | Stratton's Office. |
| DRAWN Numbers in Virginia Leesburg Lottery, Extra No. 1, drawn 21st January. | 24 50 22 21 18 42 41 39 34 54 31 39. Whole Ticket Nos. 39 50 54, sold by STRATTON. Drawn Nos. in Alexandria Lottery, No. 3, drawn Jan. 20, 46 24 59 7 22 50 32 28 35 40 21 23 47 12. Ticket Nos. 7 22 24, | All sold and cashed by Do do 21 46 47, | Drawn Nos. in Sussex County Lottery, No. 4, drawn Jan. 22. 47 11 35 57 29 39 54 9 46 56 21. Ticket Nos. 11 54 57, a prize of \$159, sold and cashed by STRATTON. Splendid Schemes every week—for the 1st day of February \$35,285, 10,000, 40 prizes of 2,000, &c, &c. Tickets \$10. For the 22d Feb., \$50,000, 20,000, &c., &c. Tickets \$10.

cts \$10. Tickets in all the Lotteries, and the really lucky numbers for Jan 28

### LOTTERIES.

, where they are prepared to suppl DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 23, for 1849. To be drawn at Wilmington (Del.,) Monday, Jan. 27. 1 prize of \$10,000, 2,000, 1,554, 1,500, 1,900; 2 do 890, 660, 509, 3 do 400; 4 do 300; 5 do 200; 7 do 150; 10 do 120; 10 do 100; 20 do

80: 90 do 60: 50 do 50: 80 do 40. 72 Numbers—12 drawn ballots. Wholes \$3, halves 1 50, quarters 75.
DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 24, for 1840. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Tuesday, Jan. 28. 1 prize of \$5,509; 1 of 1,509; 1 of 459; 1 of 400. 2 of 300; 3 of 200; 5 of 150; 5 of 120; 10 of 100; 40 of 80; 53 of 60.

66 Numbers—10 drawn ballots.
Wholes \$2; shares in proportion.
DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 25, for 1840. To b. drawn

Wholes \$2; Shares in proportion.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 25, for 1849. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Wednesday, Jan. 29.

1 prize of \$2,000; 1 of 2,400; 1 of 1,744; 1 of 1,500; 1 of 1,300; 1 of 1,200; 1 of 1,000; 2 of 500; 3 of 400; 4 of 300; 5 of 200; 10 of 100; 15 of 80; 15 of 70; 20 of 60; 283 of 50.

72 Numbers—14 drawn ballots.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class 26, for 1849. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Thursday, Jan. 30.

1 prize of \$5,000; 1 of 1,020; 3 of 400; 4 of 300; 5 of 200; 7 of 150; 11 of 100; 15 of 80; 15 of 70; 20 of 60; 20 of 50; 124 of 40.

72 Numbers—13 drawn ballots.

Wholes \$2, halves 1, quarters 50 cts.

\$20,000.

DELAWARE LOTTERY, Class No. 27, for 1840. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.,) Friday, Jan. 31.

1 prize of 20,000, 5,000, 4,000, 2,220; 10 of 1,000, 500; 20 of 200; 100 of 100; 200 of 80; 122 of 30, 20, 15; 5,185 of 10.

75 Numbers—14 drawn ballots.

Wholes \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

Wholes \$5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

JAMES PHALEN & CO., Manager

Richmand, Fe.

Orders by mail thankfully received and promptly attended. Single Tickets, or packages constantly for sale at the Mann P. S.-Venders throughout the State of Virginia, will be sup-P. S.—Venuers annuages
plied on the usual terms.

JAMES PHALEN & CO., Managers,
Richmond, Ve

N CHANCERY-Virginia.-Gloucester Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, October term, 1839: Peyton R. Nelson and others, trustees of the Gloucester Charity

John R. Cary, executor of Tom Cary, dec., Compl't. ngainst Peyton R. Nelson, John Tabb, Wm. K. Perrin, John W. C. Cat.

Aleshire, Hiner, Michaux, Carroll, Heath, Ratchiffe, Sturm, Snyder, Smith of Rockingham, Shipman, Smith of Russell, Quillen, Conn, Bare, Griever, Ridley, Fitzhugh, Clarke of S., Prince, Spotts, Walker and Stanger-71.

For Mr. Dabney-Messrs. Southall, Cabell, M'Cue, Stuart, Lockridge, Burwell of B., Mitchell, Myers of B., Toler, Fox, Corbin, Coleman, Marshall, Scott, Alderson, Wade of F., Smith of G., Erskine, Butts, Taylor of H., Clarke of H., Gibson, Seymour, M'Rac, Hamlett, Worthington, Kennedy, Tayloe of K. G., Fontaine, Tayloe of L. & R., Lawson, Beard, Ramey, Harrison, Caldwell, Hodges, Massie, Watts, Etheridge, Yerby, M'Connell, Staples, May, Tunstall, Keen, Tallman, Venable, Roberts, Walden, Robertson, Leyburn, Crutchfield, Stephenson and Jackson of W.—53.

Joint vote, Wilson 92, Dabney 63—Necessary to a sheise 73. So Dancel A Wilson is elected ludge.

thereon.

Secondly, that the debt to John Tabb, with all the accruing interest due thereon be paid, and that the balance be retained subject to the future order of this court; and Charles C. Curtis is appointed a special commissioner to make said sale, and to do what is hereinbefore directed—who is to report his proceedings to this court in order to a final decree. And the court doth further adjudge, order and decree, that an account be taken before Wynd. ham Kemp, a special commissioner appointed for that purpose, of adjugge, order and decree, that an account be taken below which ham Kemp, a special commissioner appointed for that purpose, of all claims due to the creditors of Mann Page, under the deed by him to Peyton R. Nelson, trustee, and of all other claims due by the said Mann Page, under any of the deeds in these causes, including the cases now in suit on the law side of this court, against the said Mann Page, by the representative of Thomas Cary, dec., which account the said commissioner is directed to examine, state and settle, and to the court report, &c.

A Copy—Teste,

E. B. S. CARY, D. C.

Gloucester Courthouse, Jan. 25, 1840. Gloucester Courthouse, Jan. 20, 1940.

The parties interested in the above decree, will please take notice, that I have appointed Friday, the 28th day of February next, for taking the accounts therein directed, at which time they will attend before me at this place for that purpose.

WYNDHAM KEMP,

GREAT MEETING OF THE AMERICAN SILK SOCIETY.

THE members of the American Silk Society, and citizens of the United States generally, who are interested in the cause of Silk Culture, are hereby notified, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting in Washington, in December last, the American Silk Society, will hold an adjourned meeting in Baltimore, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next, at which it is hoped and expected that every member of this Society, as well as all others who feel an interest in the success of the Silk Culture, will attend, as measures of great importance will then be adopted.

Amongst other business, it is expected that the Society will then Amongst other business, it is expected that the Society will then

Antongst other ousniess, it is expected that the sortery with then offer the following premiums for the production of Silk, viz:

Five premiums of One Thousand Dollars each; five of Fire Hundred Dollars each; fifty of One Hundred Dollars each; fifty of Fifty Dollars each; and One Thousand Dollars in premiums on Manufactured Silks.

To enable us to raise funds for the above important object, the Scriety entreptly requests the members in all norts of the Union

To enable us to raise funds for the above important object, the Society carnestly requests the members in all parts of the Union, and all other persons friendly to the cause, to make an appeal to their fellow-citizens interested in the Culture of Treesand Silk, to contribute to the fund, as the most effectual way, in the opinion of the Society, to promote the immediate interest of all concerned; and that they report personally to the Society at its meeting in Baltimore, on the 19th February next, or by letter to the Corresponding Secretary, the amount they shall have obtained or will be responsible for to the said fund.

Every person interested either in the Culture of Silk or merely in Trees, will at once see the importance of these receives.

in Trees, will at once see the importance of these measures, and it is hoped will contribute liberally to the premium fund as above. All persons who have produced Silk, raw or manufactured, are requested to exhibit it to the Society at this meeting.

Editors of newspapers friendly to the success of Silk Culture, are requested to give the above one or more insertions in their respective names.

GIDEON B. SMITH,